THE DEAD TRAGEDIAN.

TO THE STAGE.

EXPRESSIONS OF SORROW AND SYMPATHY-AR-RANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL-THE BURIAL TO BE IN BOSTON-A METSAGE

FROM HENRY IRVING. The end of the life of Edwin Booth caused no surprise and no shock. It could scarcely have done so at any time within the last year, but after his long illness his death came merely as the period which was known to be inevitable. This in no way lessened, however, the sorrow and the feeling of loss, in hundreds of cases of personal The feelings are genuine, deep and wide-Mr. Booth was one who endeared himself to all who had the privilege of knowing him personally, and one who commanded the respect and honor as well as the admiration of those who observed his art and knew of his character and his life. No one held a larger place in the hearts of his fellow-players, and none gained higher credit and esteem for his calling from the world

outside its own ranks.

When Mr. Booth's death was understood to be a question of a few hours the anxiety for news of condition became intense. The newspaper men whose duty it was to get instant information of his death or of any change in his condition were gathered in front of the Players' Club, in Gramercy Park, for a large part of the day and night, and it became the habit of actors who were not members of the club to apply to them constantly for the latest news from Mr. Booth. Even some were members of the club found that this was the easiest way to get trustworthy information. Dozens of such inquiries were answered nor did they all come from actors. Everybody who passed through the neighboring streets seemed to know that Mr. Booth was there and was dy ing and to be anxious about him. Toward the end the crowds frequently gathered and stood for some time looking up at the windows of the sick man's room and waiting for the tidings that they

knew would come soon. There was nothing to be seen, of course, except the arrivals and departures of such callers as had or assumed the right to make their inquiries in the clubhouse itself, the coming of the physician at his regular hour, his going away after his visit to the patient, the dispatch of messengers to summon him in haste when a crisis seemed near, return and his going again. But the air of the whole neighborhood and of all who came into it seemed to be that of respect and solicitude. The streets around Gramercy Park are paved with smooth asphalt and are a constant attraction to wheelmen, but it was noted that fewer of them came there than usual and that they were careful not to ring their bells or to make any The people in the park were quieter than

Inside the clubhouse there was almost as little incident. The patient remained in the same condition, except for his gradual sinking, and only a few were admitted to his room. These were his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius Grossman; his brother-in-law, Mr. Magonigle, the superintendent of the club, and William Bispham, the treasurer. Scarcely any others were admitted, except the doctor and the nurses. At intervals the patient's breathing seemed to stop altogether and it was thought for the moment that he was dying or dead, but a wonder-ful degree of vitality kept him alive long after a man who seemed naturally stronger might have

Early yesterday morning a cast of the face Walthamsen, of No. 454 West Forty-first-st., who has had much experience in such work, and does Gaudens. He took casts of the faces of Lawrence Barrett, Dr. Agnew and General Sherman. cially successful. He said that the face of the actor looked just as it did when he last saw him on the stage. It has not yet been decided bust have been suggested, but thus far not de-

ers' who are in town called at the house yesterday, and there were many callers besides lessages of condolence and sympathy were also received from all over the country, and from other countries. Almost all of them were addressed to Mrs. Grossman, and they were sent to her house unopened. Mrs. Grossman herself was worn out by her long watching, and was unable to attend to the messages that came to ber in hundreds from her father's friends. Today, perhaps, they may all be opened, and some thing of their contents disclosed, or, at least, a list of the senders made. The following dispatch, addressed to William Winter, was received at this office vesterday afternoon:

at the sad news of poor, dear Booth's death. The world is poorer to-day by a great and true man all HENRY IRVING.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

take place to-morrow. The body will be taken from the clubhouse at about 9 a. m., to the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twentyninth-st. near Fifth-ave. This is "The Little Church Around the Corner," where the last rites have been paid to so many actors, since it re-Potter, who was a friend of Mr. Booth and is a member of the Players', has been asked to conduct the services. He will be assisted by conduct the services. He will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton, the rector of the church, who is also a member of the Players, and the Rev. C. W. Bispham, of Washington. There will be no sermon, only the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church being used. After Protestant Episcopal Church being used. After the service the body will be taken to the Grand Central station and then to Boston. A small party of Mr. Booth's relatives and most intimate triends will accompany it to Boston. It will applicable. The text was as follows: friends will accompany it to Boston. It will

Doubtless nearly all the members of the club will attend, and there will be large representations from the Actors' Fund and the Actors' Order of Friendship.

The flag 'at half-mast over the Players' Club as the only outward sign of mourning displayed ere yesterday The house of the Actors' Fund,

BUCKEYE REPUBLICANS.

EDWIN BOOTH'S LOSS TO THE WORLD AND THEY MEET IN STATE CONVENTION IN COLUMBUS.

> UNITED AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY-GOV-ERNOR M'KINLEY TO BE RENOMINATED-A LETTER PROM SENATOR SHERMAN.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Columbus, Ohio, June 7 .- As the most con elections in November, it will fall to the lot of tysses Ohio to give, five months hence, a timely and significant popular verdict on the results, direct or incidental, which have so far flown from the extraordinary political revolution of 1892. Governor to serve two years is to be chosen in this State, and the purpose of the Republican organization is to renominate for this office the present incumbent, William McKinley, jr .- a purpose evident from the very beginning of his proaching State campaign, like that of two years o, will be fought almost exclusively on National issues, growing out of and left unsettled by the violent popular upheaval of last autumn, consequences by the uncherished return of the Democracy to power. It is, perhaps, a doubly fortunate chance that the first important appeal to papular judgment in the questions presented the signal triumph of Democratic policy at the polls last fall should be made under ership so excellent and on a field promising as row offered in the approaching campaign in this State.

Republican organization here has shown in too many of its bitter contests of the last thirty years sagacity and courage, its soundness of judgment and National instinct of political leadership, to justify any misgivings in its superb ability to rally from the effects of last year's disaster and re-establish Republican supremacy beyond dispute. With a candidate of the high character, wide popularity and established public merit of Governor McKinley, and an active and harmonious united canvass such as that prosecuted two years ago, there can be little question that Ohio Republicanism, which faltered and almost disappeared in the "upset" of last November, will be reestablished in the stalwarf and aggressive stanchness of its earlier days. The lessons of the indifference and factionalism which imperilled and almost lost the full electoral vote of the State last fall have been learned by the Republican bodies in Ohio, and if the temper of the State Convention which assembled here this afternoon can be trusted, all minor and partisan differences are to be vigorously repressed for the approach-

met in such a spirit of consideration and harmony, or shown such evidences of a united purpose to retrieve its past reverses. Ohio conven tions have been noted too often heretofore for the lively clashings of interests, which have animated and sometimes embittered the course of their proceedings. The convention which was called to order to-day was, however, a model of good feeling and disinterestedness. Though 813 delegates were on the roll, not a single contest was reported, nor had any primary rivalries of any sort been carried up to the convention. No candidate had appeared publicly in opposition to any officer on the elected two years ago and now suggested for reelection, and the convention adjourned, after transacting a little preliminary business, with the agreeable prospect of reassembling to-mor-McKinley, Lieutenant-Governor Harris and all the other State officials whose terms expire, except, perhaps, the last on the list, the State Food Commissioner against whom there are slight signs of a contest.

most of the time being occupied by speeches from Representative Charles H. Grosvenor, of Athens, temporary chairman. Committees were appointed on platform, permanent organization and rules, and the recess was taken till to-morrow at 10 o'clock Like all Republican conven-tions, the roll of delegates showed many names of local importance from the various counties, and in the opera stalls were some figures familiar in National public life. Ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer, looking almost unchanged since his Washington career ended ten years ago, came as a delegate from Springfield, his home, accompanied by his son-in-law, J. F. McGrew, a member of the last State Legislature. Representatives Fnochs and Hulick, and ex-Representative Smyser, of Wooster, were in orchestra chairs. Major Bickham, of Dayton known to everybody in Ohio, and to many outside the State, was a prominent delegate, and was put on the platform with ex-Speaker Keifer, General Enochs, Columbus Delano and Judge Lawrence, the wool tariff experts; C. L. Poorman, Objo's Secretary of State, and S. A. Northway, Representative from the Ashtabula District. Judge West, of Bellefontaine, the blind orator, who nominated Mr. Blaine at one of the Republican National Conventions at Chicago, was also a

General Grosvenor's speech was, of course, a It has been arranged that the funeral shall feature of the day's proceedings. It was in good manner, temperate, sensible and courageous, and won a warm welcome, especially the part which dealt with the necessity of abandoning all facti Bal disputes and bickerings to insure future

party success. He said, among other things:
While this Democratic experiment is going on, let us
never forget, and let us see to it that our enemies never forget, and let us see to it that our enemits never forget, that the year 1892 was the most prosperous year to all classes of the American people that ever passed over our heads. Let us be specific about this. Let us assert and challenge controlletion.

United States Senate,

friends will accompany it to Boston. It will no doubt include Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Magonigle and Mr. and Mrs. William Bispham. The burial will be in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, where the committal services will be conducted by a clergyman from the Church of the Advent, in Boston, probably the Rev. Dr. Frisby. Mr. Booth owned a lot at Mt. Auburn and his first wife is buried there.

The body will be in a plain coffin of oak, with the inscription, "Edwin Booth, born November 13, 1833, died June 7, 1593." A wreath of laurel will be placed on the coffin by Mrs. Grossman. There will be no flowers. Such flowers as may be oftered by friends will be sent to hospitals. The pallbearers will be Joseph Jefferson, A. M. Palmer, ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, Parke Godwin, Eastman Johnson, Horace Howard Furness and William Bispham. Admission to the clurch will be only by card. Cards will be distributed to those the plant of the condition of the population of the paper of the Republican party by the delegates is a far wiser and safer guide than the advice of any one of them. Fortunately, our party is not now divided as to either candidates or principles. Public opinion seems to have concentrated in the party is not now divided as to either candidates or principles. Public opinion seems to have concentrated in the many principles. Public opinion seems to have concentrated in the many principles. The public opinion seems to have concentrated in the many principles. Public opinion seems to have concentrated in the many principles. Public opinion seems to have concentrated in the many principles. The public opinion is already engrafted in our laws, and, I between the course of proposition of the conductor of the period of the Republican party, both State and satisfactors of the courted and satisfactors of the conductor of the period of the Republican party, both State and satisfactors of the courted to the principles. Public opinion is already engrafted to our laws, and, I between the course of su

nam. Admission to the church will be only and National, is already engrafted in our laws, and, I am National is already engrafted in our laws, and, I believe, has the approval and sanction of the people of Ohio. Governor McKinley is an honored representative of this policy, and justify commands the confidence, not only of the people of Ohio, but of the United States of only of the people of Ohio, but of the United States of

by a destructive war, is now the freest, strongest and best governed country of the world. It is the typo best governed country of the world. It is the ty and model to which liberty-loving men of all nation

look, in the hope that they and their countries may b

able to follow our example.

Much of the good we now enjoy is the work of the Republican party. The policy of our party has pre-served and strengthened the Unin; it has made us a free people in fact as well as in name; it has demonstrated the strength of a popular government resting upon the equality of men, and has proved that each generation in a republic can furnish, by election from the people, great men, greater and wiser than kings or emperrs, to ad-minister the highest functions of the Government in peace and war. The Republican party has furnished a host of these, among whom Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant may be named as examples. The Re-publican party has established a policy which has secured America for Americans. It has protected all industries impartially. It has secured to labor its highest rewards, not only in wages but in opportunities and advancement impossible in other countries. It has secured us a sound currency, the highest financial credit, general

it will do in the future, while a Democratic party and Democratic President can't agree upon or formulate single affirmative measure of public policy, and cannot even agree upon how and where it will or can attact any measure of the Republican party. It relies upon ten agree the control of the Republican party. porary discontent, the slumbering animosities of the Rebellion and the corrupt agencies of the city of New-York

setty divisions and dissensions inseparable from polistrife, and with courage and hope to advance our Na-tional honor, as in 1863, with our principles emblazoned on every fold, with pride in what we have done in the past and with confidence that the patriotic people of the Unit States will rally to our support wherever a free ball Democratic party. Very sincerely yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

The choice to-day of members of the new State Committee indicates that Major Dicks, of Akron, will be again made chairman of the Campaign Committee, a position which he has filled aiready

THE INVESTIGATION ENDED.

NO REPORT ON THE HUDSON RIVER STATE HOSPITAL WILL BE MADE AT PRESENT.

Albany, June 7 .- The State Commission in Lunacy this afternoon closed its investigation into the man agement of the affairs of the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsle. Senator Amasa J. Parker who is president of the board of trustees of the hos-pital, was the only witness. A repetition of testimony peretofore brought out was chiefly the result of a constant crossfire, in which Commissioner Brown and the witness engaged for over two hours. The arguments became heated at times, Commissioner Brown in substance, saying that the witness had not properly upervised the affairs and management of the tatement, in which he said that he had endeavored to discharge his duties well, and thought he had

At the close of the hearing the commission de termined not to make any report at this time, but to embody its findings and recommendations in the report to the Legislature. The Commission therefore gave out a statement in which, it was said

"The chief object of the investigation was to effect a reform in the executive management and the financial and business aiministration of the hor pital. This could only be effected through the re-Early in the progress of the investigation this re-tirement was secured by the resignation of Dr. Cleveland, whereby the way was spened for the The extravagant and waste which we shown to have obtained in various directions have been stopped. Beef is now bought under open competition, without favoritism or any remission of ordinary business precautions. Other supplies are pur-hased at market rates, and on the best attainable erms. Maladministration in the other fe ospital work is being rapidly reduced or soon rise to a high rank among instituti

ZIMMERMAN BADLLY HURT IN DUBLIN

IN COLLISION WITH ANOTHER RICYCLE RIDER -HIS ACHIEVEMENTS BEFORE THE

Dublin, June 7 .- A. A. Zimmerman, the American champion, was winter to-day in a mile invitation scratch race participated in by bleycle riders from various parts of Ireland. Zimmerman won easily by two machine lengths, in 2 minutes 47.2-5 seconds. O'Neill, of Dublin, was second, and O'Cailagahan, of Cork, was third.

O'Nelli, of Dublin, was second, and O'Callagalian, of Cork, was third.

Later in the day there was a race for the twenty-five-mile championship. Of the twenty wheelmen who started, three fell in the first lap. Zimmerman, at an early stage of the race, came into collision with another contestant and was thrown with great violence against the rails which inclose the track. Three of his teeth were knocked out, and he was otherwise so badly injured that he was compelled to retrie from the race. Kenna, of Limerick, won, making the distance in 1 hour 12 minutes and 262-5 seconds. Camp, of London, was second.

Before his accident, which will prevent him from racing for some time to come, Zimmerman gave an exhibition. He did a quarter-mile, with a flying start, in 304-5 seconds, thus beating the best Irish record by 1 second.

THE GREAT DAM ACROSS THE COLORADO RIVER. Austin, Tex., June 7.-The regatta which began Austin, Tex., June 7.—The regath with observable to-day has brought together the world's greatest oarsmen and the prospects are good for fine racing during the four days it lasts. The regatta is in the nature of a celebration in nonor of the completion of the great dam across the Colorado River. which is a remarkable piece of solid masonry. The length of the dam is 1,150 feet, it is 66 feet high. 60 feet broad at the base and 16 feet at the crest. has formed a lake 22 miles long with an average width of 1,200 feet, containing 21,000,000,000 galwidth of 1,200 feet, containing 21,000,000,000 gallons of water, or enough to supply the city of Austin twenty years without being replenished. The purpose of the dam is to furnish a water supply and power for the electric light system of the city. Besides accomplishing these purposes, 14,000 horse power has been developed, which will be disposed of to manufacturers at nominal cost. The cost of the dam was over \$100,000.

A conference upon the subject of the reappor-tionment of the Assembly Districts of Kings County, ordered by the Court of Appeals after the infquitous gerrymander of last year was set aside, was held last evening in the Court House in Brooklyn. The Apportionment Committee of the Board of Supervisors,

J. Pierpont Morgan, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., who

went abroad several weeks ago, returned yesterday from Europe on the steamer Majestic. A number of Ohio. Governor McKinley is an honored representative of this policy, and justly commands the confidence, not only of the people of Ohio, but of the United States of America.

What we need most in Ohio is a wise revision of our laws levying State and local taxes, so as to secure just and equal taxation on all property of every kind in Ohio. Next to this we should seek to secure to labor and to the laboring men every advantage and opportunity for equication, employment, happiness and comfors which can be conferred by law. Ohio, from the location, population and condition, ought to be, and I believe now is, one of the most prosperous States in the United States.

This great Republic, though but recently devastated

THEIR TEMPERS RUFFLED.

ANGRY WORDS DETWEEN COMMISSIONERS STARIN AND SPENCER.

RAPID TRANSIT WORK DELAYED BY THE QUAR REL-NO BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT

YESTERDAY'S MEETING. For the first time in the history of the Rapid Transit Commission on element of discord that the commissioners occurred at yesterday's meeting of the board, held at the house of William Commissioners Starin and Spencer ing between them became so bitter that a personal encounter seemed imminent. It all came about through a remark made by Mr. Starin after Mr. Spencer had severely arraigned him for oppo sition to the rapid transit plan by new elevate roads, proposed by the Manhattan Company, and approved by every member of the board except Mr. Starin, whose negative vote alone had

been sufficient to kill it. Mr. Starin's remark was: "We did not have that interest in the Manhattan Company that you have, and from all the pettyfogging that you have done ever since this commission has been in existence it seems to me that there must be something behind it."

In a moment Mr. Spencer was on his feet. He vas much excited, and walking toward Mr. Starin he said: "What do you mean? What interest do you refer to?"

"I'll tell you in a few minutes."

"No, you'll tell me now. I want to say, that if any man says that I have acted from any other motive than to get the very best mode of Rapid Transit possible for the people, he has a lie in his throat when he says so, or is so ignorant as to be unworthy of consideration."

Mr. Starin flushed, and a pained look came to his face. He also rose to his feet, and said: "Yes. I mean it. There has been something back of the interest you have taken in putting forward the Manhattan Company's bid for the franchise." Chairman Steinway then called for order, but his request was unheeded by Mr. Starin and Mr. Spencer. The other members of the commi

"And I repeat that it is a lie," said Mr. Speneer, "and I would like to add further that Mr. Starin, while criticising me for the work that I have done since I have been on this commission has lost sight of the fact that he has done practically nothing. In fact, he has done more to oppose rapid transit than any one on the com-

tried to quiet the two men, but fheir words had

Mr. Starin moved nearer to Mr. Spencer, and those present thought he was about to bring his fists into play, but he only leaned his head close to Mr. Spencer and said: "I have no more to What I have said I have said, and I declare that I will stand by it."

Mr. Inman said, when quiet had been restored, that an apology was due to the Commission from Mr. Starin and Mr. Spencer for their unusual conduct, and that both men should withdraw their remarks.

MR. STARIN THINKS MR. SPENCER TOO SENSITIVE This they refused to do, but Mr. Starin said, in answer to a direct question from Mr. Steinway, that he did not mean to insinuate that Mr. Spencer had a monetary interest in the method of rapid transit he favored.

"Mr. Spencer is too sensitive," remarked Mr. "He talks too much himself, and takes Stucier. offence when others try to say a word. He likes to hold the floor all the day, and employs most of his time in passing remarks about me. I don't care, however. He can talk all he wishes to about me. He only shows his ignorance." Mr. Steinway here interrupted Mr. Starin and

nformed him that he was grossly out of order. sink to low personalities. Gentlemen, you owe too much to the community to let your personal feelings get the better of you while you are engaged in its interests. I am sorry-very sorry." The other commissioners, Messrs, Inman and Bushe, were also sorry, and informed the fighting commissioners that a retraction by both men would be the only way to restore harmony at future meetings of the commission.

So much of the time yesterday was taken up by Mr. Starin and Mr. Spencer in their personal quarrel that nothing of any importance was accomplished by the commission. Mr. Starin's plan for an independent elevated railroad on the east and west sides of the city was considered for a few moments, and Mr. Spencer wanted a vote taken as to whether or not that plan should be adopted and the franchise sold at auction. Mr. Steinway said that such a plan would need

more consideration.

mission had done since it had been in existence, and that nothing of any importance had ever been accomplished. The Starin plan was laid over until the next meeting. The details of this plan have already been printed in The Tribune. SUGGESTING A DEAL WITH THE MANHATTAN.

opposing vote at all the meetings."

Mr. Spencer read a statement in which he disagreed with the comparative statements which Mr. Starin made at the last meeting in reference to the taxes paid by the elevated and surface road. Mr. Spencer stated that Mr. Starin's communication had placed the commission in a fulse light before the public, as important facts had been overlooked. In the interest of accuracy he presented a communication in which he sought to show that Mr. Starin's figures on taxation were wrong. He reviewed the case and controverted a number of Mr. Starin's statements.

Instead of the street railroads paying the city 5 per cent, as stated by Mr. Starin, they only paid 14-10 per cent on \$11,000,000, according to Mr. Spencer. If the Manhattan Company had been taxed on the proposed eight miles of extensions in the same way as the street railroads, then the company would only pay \$68,000 a year the first three years, and \$113,000 a year therefirst three years, and \$113,000 a year they have the company would only pay \$68,000 a year they first three years, and \$113,000 a year they have have have have they have they have they have they have they have Mr. Spencer read a statement in which he

MR. STARIN KILLS THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Spencer then introduced the following resolutions, which were lost through Mr. Starin's negative vote. The resolutions are an amendment to

lutions, which were lost through Mr. Starin's negative vote. The resolutions are an amendment to section ten and section fourteen of the resolution of April 12, which proposed to give the Rapid Transit privilege to the Manhattan Railway Company:

Resolved, That the Manhattan Railway Company shall, within two years after the completion of the branch line or extension to Fort George, construct and build a branch line, with not less than two tracks, from One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st, and Tenth-ave, along the Kingsbridge Road to Kingsbridge.

Resolved, That whenever the branch lines from One-hundred-and-sixty-second-st, to Kingsbridge, as fore-hundred-and-sixty-second-st. to Kingsbridge, as herein provided for, shall realize in their operation to the Manhattan Railway Company 4 per cent for one year upon the 2011 cost thereof, then the Manhattan Railway Company shall extend said last named branch from Kingsbridge along Broadway to the city limits, within not less than two years from the expiration of the year within which said 4 per cent shall be earned.

Resolved, That the cost of construction of said branches to Fort George and to Kingsbridge shall be ascertained and certified to the Controller of the city of New-York at the time of construction.

Resolved, That the method of ascertaining the 4 per cent net result from the operation of said branches a follows:

That the gross shall be regarded as the gross and branch lines shall be regarded as the gross

of sald branches. That the net earnings thus ascertained shall be construed to be the net earnings of the sald branches.

Resolved. That as compensation for the new franchises hereby and heretofore approved, the Manhattan Rallway Company shall be required, upon the execution of the contract, to pay into the city treasury the amount of all sums disbursed for the account of the Commission since its organization, and also from time to time thereafter to pay into the city tree sury all semantant may at any future time be disbursed for account of this board in connection with its work in carrying to complete in the proposed extensions and facilities to be given to the Manhattan Rallway Company: and shall further pay Into the city treasury, annually, 5 per cent of its net income from all lines, said net income to be computed by deducting from gross income the operating expenses, including maintenance of equipment and structure, and taxes, and the interest on funded debt outstanding accruing during the year, said deduction on account of interest on funded debt outstanding accruing during the year, said deduction on account of interest on funded debt outstanding accruing during the year. FOR ANOTHER ELEVATED ROAD OR A VIADUCT.

Mr. Starin read a speech he had specially prepared for the occasion. He reviewed the work of pared for the occasion. He reviewed the work of the Rapid Transit Commission and informed it thus far submitted is undealably strong. It has pointed. He said that unless the plan of an independent elevated railroad on the east and west sides of the city was adopted, he thought that a viaduct system from this city to Peckskill should be considered. After he had finished his remarks he thought for a while, and finally said: "If the commission is desirous to give the rapid transit privilege to the Manhattan Company I might agree, if the Manhattan Company will pay the city a lump of money every year."

"How much of a lump would you suggest, Mr. Starin?" asked Mr. Inman.

"Well, if they want to trade with us, I should say about \$175,000 a year."

The commission then adjourned until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. independent elevated railroad on the east and

THOUSANDS MADE HOMELESS.

A FIERCE CONFLAGRATION RAGES IN A NORTH PAKOTA TOWN.

Fargo, N. D., June 7 .- In a heavy wind, fire broke out here at 2 p. m., and the whole city was threatened. Aid was asked for from Grand Forks, and promptly dispatched on a special train at 4:40 p. m. The burned district comprises the business portion of the town and is bounded by the Western Union Telegraph office, Headquarters Hotel and Northern Pacific depot, thence to the Great Northern depot and along the line of the and speaking only occasionally as the objections of Great Northern Railway to the Red River; 225 business houses and residences are burned. Two thousand two hundred people will be made homeless. The fire is not yet under control.

flames and the mammoth blaze is being blown or attitude more than an ordinary interest in the by a terrific wind. The fire is completely beyoud control and seems sure to burn all the buildings along the river front. The loss is already at least \$2,000,000. The bridges between Moorhead and Fargo have been burned and all telegraphic communication is cut off. Assistance has arrived at the scene from Grand Forks. Duluth and Crookston have been asked for help. The fire departments of the latter as they must reach the scene by making a long detour and cross the Red River at East Grand

Most of the buildings in that part of the city are frame structures, and these offered small resistance before the rush of flames sent against them by the gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Moorehead people are throwing open their hotel and houses for the people who have been suddenly made homeless. The fire started in a sales stable, and spread with awful rapidity.

A SUIT ABOUT SOMETHING OR OTHER.

COMING TO A HEAD.

The old fight among the New-York Concert Company stockholders may come up this morning in the Superior Court unless the information that came from Albany yesterday is utterly without foundation. The law firm of Blair & Phelps, who are looking after the interests of the minority stockholders of the a suit had been begun relating to the company and citing the lawyers to appear with their clients. What this suit is for and who brought it, no one interested, of the directors on either side, seemed to know. The directors in sympathy with the present management declared that suit had been brought by the minority stockholders and the minority stockholders who were seen said that if any action had been brought it was the work of the majority stockholders. Both sides, however, appeared to agree on one thing, and that was that in case the Attorney-General had been brought into the matter, some one had made an application to the Attorney-General to ask for the app intment of a

Mr. Inman then suggested that a deal be made with the Manhattan Company, but Mr. Starin interrupted him by saying, "It seems to me that this commission has no one to trade with but the Manhattan Company. They have already decided not to accept our proposition; so let us go ahead and build our own road. I came here to see something definite done.

"There would have been something definite long before this, Mr. Starin," said Mr. Steinway, "if you had not always been the one opposing vote at all the meetings."

Neither Rudciph nor Albert Aronson was at the Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was considerably aguated, and declared that Alexander Casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the directors of the majority side, was there, and he was the constant of the course of the casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the casino last night, but H. L. Kingsbury, one of the casin

PREPARING TO CAST THE NEW LIBERTY BELL. Philadelphia, June 7.-Interesting ceremonies preliminary to the casting of the new Liberty Bell at Troy, N. Y., to-morrow were held in Independence Hall, this city, to-day. The gathering was made up of men and women from all parts of the United States, constituting the Liberty Bell Committee. Celonel A. K. McClure delivered the address of wel-come, the response coming from William O. Mc-Dowell, of Newark, N. J., who presided over the meeting. Much of the time was devoted to the rending and discussion of the report of a special committee, which submitted a list of historical dates that ought to be commemorated by the ringing of the was finally referred back to the committee along with a number of suggestions for revision and future regreat ceremony. At this time the Date Committee, it is expected, will submit its final report.

it is expected, will submit its final report.

Chairman McDowell informed the assemblage that the New-York Central Raliroad will take the new bell to Chicago in the same manner that the Pennsylvania Raliroad recently conveyed the original Liberty Bell to that city, stopping on the way where receptions are tendered. The meeting adjourned at 1 p. m. and the committee started on the 2:30 train for New-York over the Pennsylvania Raliroad, the intention being to take the 6 o'clock boat from the latter city for Albany.

Chicago, June 7 (Special).—Western roads report to-day that the increase in passenger business to Chicago this week is large, indeed, exceeding in most cases their highest anticipations concerning it. They are fast approaching the point where they will have to my or additional trains to take one of the will have cases their nignest anticipations concerning it. They are fast approaching the point where they will have to put on additional trains to take care of the business. They are now adding as many extra cars on their trains as the locomotives are able to haul. All of them are crowded, and the only relief from the present pressure is the running of additional trains. Reports from agents at outside points indicate that the increase will be much larger in the near future, and before the end of the month all the equipment at the disposal of the roads will be required to move the business.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S ORDEAL.

THIRD DAY OF THE TRIAL.

JOHN V. MORSE AND BRIDGET SULLIVAN ON THE STAND.

THE STATE TRYING TO PROVE THAT ONLY THE PRISONER CAN BE REASONABLY SUSPECTED

OF THE MURDER-A STRONG CHAIN

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Bedford, Mass., June 7.—It is plain that the State does not expect to prove that Lizzie Borden killed her father and stepmother. The most it hopes to prove is that nobody else can be reasonably suspected of the crime; that she may be so suspected, and, therefore, that she must be guilty. Judged by a torn paper might, when all collected, be put gether. Gradually the writing is shown in somet like the original form, with most of the letters place, the torn edges fitting. Whoever struck the blows that ended the lives of those two old people broke up a queer household and drew the curtain down upon a drama of domestic life strange and

up and at it long before the sun is supposed to rise in New-York. Court assembles at 9 o'clock, and it doesn't adjourn until 5. It works, too, all the while. galloping pace. Witness after witness is drawn on and chased off the stand, almost before the significance of what is said can get a lodgment in the jury's mind. The defence has made no factious opposition even to confuse the jury with false issues. It is amazingly considerate of the prosecution's rights and feelings, pechaps thinking that no jury can be found which will agree to hang a person because no other person can be found who is more likely to de-

without presenting any physical speciacle that different from the scene with which the first day opened. The meanor, watching every movement of the arguments of counsel require their inte The prisoner, with the calm melancholy which has so noticeably distinguished her manner, conduct which her exhaustion yesterday was an expres At 11 p. m. the city of Fargo is still in the evidence, only now and then indicating by look proceedings. She was permitted to sit by the side of her counsel instead of in the prisoners' dock.

The important witnesses to-day were John V. Morse, the prisoner's uncle, who was paying a visit to the Borden house on the day of the murder, and to the Borden house on the day of the murder, and Bridget Sullivan, the solitary servant of the family, who has been for the last year in the State's safe keeping, to be ready for the ordeal through which she passed to-day. The evidence of these witnesses the story clear which these little tidbits of evidence are supposed to tell it is necessary to bear in the theory according to which the State presents them

District Attorney Moody alleges that the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Borden was committed on Thursday morning. August 4, at some time after half-past 9 o'clock and be ore 11. He asserts that during that period of time the two victims of the tragedy with Bridget Sullivan and Lizzie Borden were the only persons in the Borden house. He claims that the extraordinary locking the doors of their premises, which habit that day was in full force, prevented the ready gress of an assailant. Bearing these points in mind. cook, is in many respects important, but whether it convicts Miss Borden or adds to the natural improbability of a daughter's killing her father, is a question

but with the general appearance of an honest, fair-minded, New-England farmer. He answered the questions put to him deliberately, carefully, as though he wished to obey the oath he had taken to speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as nearly as was humanly possible. He is the brother of Lizzie's mother, old Mr. Borden's first wife, who died in 1801. The second wife, by the way, who was sixty-three years old when she was killed, was married to Borden in 1864, so that if, as the prose cution asserts, she was the object of Lizzie's prohad put up with her for a long while.

Mr. Morse came into this neighborhood from the

West three years ago. Whenever he went to Fall River it was his habit to stop at the Bordens' house, murder, and was a guest there on August 4, when the murder was committed. So that if Lizzie is guilty, with all the days of the year to select from for the commission of her crime, she deliberately chose one moment to interrupt her horrible work.

Mr. Morse's stay at the Bordens' on the day and

during the night before the murder, was entirely without coincidence. He found the elder Bordens ailing and a general physical indisposition prevailing in the family. He occupied a room distinguished as the guest-chamber, or the second floor in the north-west corner of the house. He had a good night's sleep and got up early. The morning was hot. He went downstalts into the parlor, and presently Mr. went downstalts into the parlor, and presently Mr. and Mrs. Borden appeared. The three at about 7 o'clock had breakfast together, the two Borden girls Emma and Lizzle, falling to appear, which Bridget Sullivan explained when she took the stand by saying that they generally rose and had breakfast at a later hour than did their father and stepmother.

After breakfast Morse went into the sitting-room, and remained there until a quarter before 9 o'clock, Mr.

After breakfast Morse went into the sitting-room, and remained there until a quarter before 9 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Borden and Bridget, the cook, passing in and out of the room as their ordinary household occupations seemed to require. At the hour just mentioned, Morse went downtown and attended to various matters of business, accounting in his evidence for his whereabouts quite clearly during this interval until forty minutes past 11. At about that hour he presented himself again at the Bordens' house and was met with the information that his brother-in-law was dead. Mr. Morse makes oath that from the time of his arrival at the Bordens' house on the day before the black tragedy until his return from his business errands in the city at 11:40 the next day, both murders at that hour having been committed, he

ALLEGED MOTIVE FOR THE MURDER. Borden was worth, as by agreement of counsel was in court to-day admitted, between \$250,000 and \$300,000. He died without making a will. The state ascribes to Lizzie the motive of having killed him to get his money, and to prevent it from being diverted to Mrs. Berden and her relatives. The state bases this theory on the fact which it interds to prove that at some time prior and not very close to the tragedy Borden had rendered financial assist-ance to one of Mrs. Borden's relatives, and had ance to ore of Mrs. Borden's relatives, and has encountered the protests and ill-will of his daughters for so doing. To this incident is ascribed, also, some part of the hatred which the State says Lizzie entertained toward her stepmother, though when it occurred Lizzie and the stepmother had been living together on terms commonly reputed to be good during practically the whole period of Lizzie's life.

might have ocen in collusion with Lizzic. That is not now alleged, But it will naturally occur to inquire why, if she did the killing and her uncle was not in collusion, did she select the occasion of his visit for the murderous assault! Or, if he was in collusion, how did it happen that he and she did not